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AUTHOR Gaillardin, R.: And Others
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ABSTRACT

This report on the multidisciplinary PASCAL database describes the files and the indexing rules for chemistry, biology, and medicine. PASCAL deals with all aspects of chemistry within two subfiles whose combined yearly growth is about 100,000 references. The Biopascal file, organized in the two subfiles of Plant Science and Biology and Medicine, presently contains 1,300,000 references and grows at a rate of 200,000 references annually. The primary sources for these files are the same as those for the whole PASCAL file and include serials, doctoral and master's theses, and patents. Principal languages covered are English, French, German, and Russian, with about 11 percent of the total in other languages. Indexing for chemistry uses two lexicons of controlled terms describing phenomena, processing, properties, methods, equipment, names of chemical reactions, and substructures or families of chemical compounds. A similar set of two vocabularies is used for biology and medicine. The form of the descriptors and the indexing is similar to that used throughout PASCAL in that indexing is accomplished to the most specific term within a hierarchical structure. Specific indexing rules are provided in detail for subdivisions within the three disciplines. (RAA)

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PASCAL DATA BASE

File description and indexing rules in chemistry, biology and medicine

R. Gaillardin, F. Gourd and D. Sanz

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris

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A. - CHEMISTRY

1

I - INTRODUCTION

I-1 Coverage

PASCAL being a multidisciplinary data base it deals with all the aspects of chemistry; most of the items closely related to this field are to be found into the subfiles U4 (Chemical Physics) and U6 (Pure and Applied Chemistry); the coverage of these two "documentary units" is the following :

Subfiles	Subject coverage	Sections
U4	Condensed matter structure. Cristallography	161
	Atomic and Molecular Physics	165. A
U6	General and Physical Chemistry	170
	Analytical Chemistry	170
	Inorganic Chemistry	170
	Organic Chemistry	170
	Polymers	780
	Paints, Wood products, Leather	(780 from 1976 (880 1973 - 1975
	Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry	880
	Pollution, Wastes, Noise	885

The average yearly growth of the two subfiles is about 100.000 references.

However, other related aspects of chemistry may be found elsewhere in PASCAL e. g.

Foods, Agrochemicals	in U1 Plant and Agricultural Sciences
Minerals, Geochemistry	in U2 Earth Sciences
Photography and Physical properties of materials	in U3 Physics
Biochemistry, Biophysics and Pharmaceuticals	in U5 Life Sciences
Energy	in U7 Energy
Metallurgy	in U8 till 1978 in U0 from 1979
Concrete and use of building materials	in U8 Engineering sciences

I-2 Primary document sources

The primary document sources are the same as those analysed in the whole file.

If we compare the language breakdown of serials in PASCAL and in CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS we can see that the part of French and German literature is higher in PASCAL

PASCAL		CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS
English	57 %	59 %
French	12 %	3 %
German	8 %	4 %
Russian	12 %	23 %
Others	11 %	11 %

Another difference with CA is about patents; patents represent about 25% of the abstracts in CA; in PASCAL there are only 10 000 patents among the 500 000 yearly references. In Chemistry, patents filed in France have been indexed in section 780 since 1973, and in sections 880 and 885 from 1973 until 1979 included.

All the French doctoral and master theses and the French DGRST reports are abstracted.

II - INDEXING RULES

For indexing we use two lexicons of controlled terms : one for U4 (5400 terms) and one for U6 (14 000 terms).

The controlled terms are those describing phenomena, processing, properties, methods, equipments, names of chemical reactions and substructures or families of chemical compounds.

Identifiers, which are not controlled terms, include the full names of chemicals.

NB. - On the ESA-IRS System the field CT consists of all the descriptors, that is to say the lexicon controlled terms and uncontrolled terms (identifiers, candidate descriptors, free descriptors).

The form of the descriptors and the indexing rules are the same as those generally used in other subfiles; the indexation is made at the most specific level, the specific term being often covered by a broader term and sometimes by a mesoterm.

3

Never forget that classification codes are to be used as synonyms of very large concepts, the corresponding descriptors being not always indexed inside the related chapter

e. g.	885. C	for air pollution
	885. D	for noise

We are now giving the rules for the indexation of chemical compounds in the subfiles 4 and 6.

II-1 Organic compounds

We use the french translation of the Rules of Nomenclature of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry for naming organic compounds. The main variations with the english rules lay in the position of numbers and in the spelling of the compounds.

According to french rules arabic numerals generally come behind the name of the compound

PENTENE-1

HEXENE-2

On the contrary latin or greek characters remain in front of the name (greek letters being expanded and followed by a blank)

O-XYLENE

BETA β -PHENYLALANINE (1)

Numbers or letters are linked by a dash to the names of the compounds or of substituents; there is a comma between two locants related to the same term; a decimal point separates numbers which mean a count of atoms

DIOXOLE-1,3

PENTADIENE-1,3

BICYCLO $\backslash$ (2.2.2) $\backslash$ OCTANE

SPIRO $\backslash$ (4.4) $\backslash$ NONANE

A - For substituted organic compounds, the substituents are included in parentheses behind the parent compound

BENZENE(DICHLORO-1,3)

ANDROSTADIENE-1,4(NITRO-4)

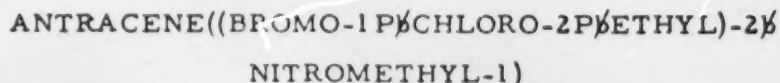
In the case of many substituents on the same parent structure, these are written in the alphabetical order and by taking into account the multiplying prefixes di-, tri-, tétra-, bis-, tris-, tétrakis. The different substituents are separated by a space

NAPHTALENE(DIODO-1,3 $\backslash$ FLUORO-5)

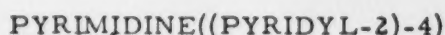
When a substituent itself has subsidiary substituents we use primes for the locants related to them

ANTHRACENE(AMINO-3P $\backslash$ PROPYL-1 $\backslash$ CHLORO-1P $\backslash$ ETHYL-3)

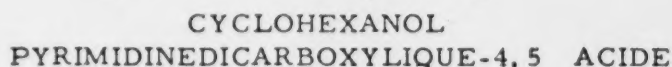
If there are many subsidiary substituents, parentheses are used to include parts of the name of the compound



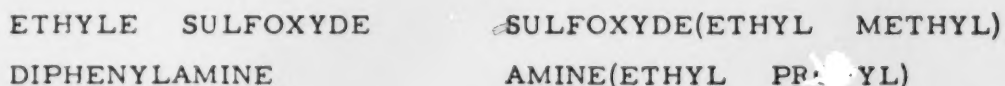
Parentheses are also used in the case



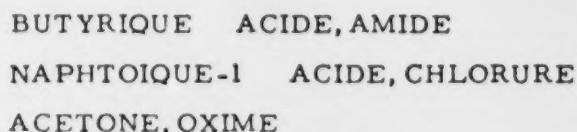
B - For compounds possessing a function/al group (acid, alcohol, aldehyde ...) it is cited as a suffix



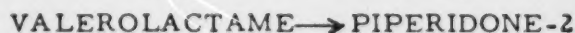
For some functional class names (amines, ethers, sulfides, sulfones ...) a difference has been made between symmetrical and unsymmetrical compounds



Derivative groups such as esters, acyl halides, amides, hydrazides... (except for ACETAMIDE and BENZAMIDE) are added after the parent name (including the parent group)



Derivative groups which may form heterocyclic systems (anhydrides, lactams, lactones, sulfones, imides...) are not mentioned as suffixes; in this case nomenclature of heterocyclic systems is used (except for PHTALIMIDE, SUCCINIMIDE, MALEIMIDE)



C - For polyfunctional compounds, only one kind of characteristic group is cited as suffix, the others are mentioned as substituents. The order of decreasing priority for citation as principal group is the following :

Anions

Cations

Acids : carboxylic, percarboxylic, their S and Se derivatives, sulfonic, selenonic, phosphonic ...

Derivatives of acids : anhydrides, esters, acyl halides, amides, hydrazides ...

Nitriles
Aldehydes
Ketones
Alcohols
Phenols
Thiols
Hydroperoxydes
Amines
Ethers
Sulfides
Sulfoxydes
Sulfones
Peroxydes

BENZALDEHYDE(HYDROXY-4)

For compounds having a lateral function/alised chain linked with a cyclic system, conjunctive nomenclature is used

NAPHTALENEPROPANOL-2

CYCLOHEXANECARBAMIQUE ACIDE

IMPORTANT -

1) In the early years of the files, chemical compounds are mentioned with two distinct descriptors, the first one being the parent name followed by the word DERIVE (or COMPOSE), the second descriptor corresponding to the substituents

BENZALDEHYDE(HYDROXY-4) → BENZALDEHYDE DERIVE
(HYDROXY-4)

PYRYLIUM(DIMETHYL-3, 5) NITRO-4 → PYRYLIUM COMPOSE
(DIMETHYL-3, 5) NITRO-4

2) From 1977 one can find fused heterocyclic and polycyclic compounds in a simplified form

TETRACYCLO(4.3.0.0²,4.0³,7)NONENE-8 → TETRACYCLONONENE
4AH-PYRIDO(1,2-A)QUINAZOLINE → PYRIDOQUINAZOLINE

II.2 Polymers

In this specific field (section 780) documents are indexed with the aid of a thesaurus

A. - Polymers and copolymers are named by adding the words POLYMERE or COPOLYMERE after the trivial monomer's name; in the early years POLYMERE and COPOLYMERE were abbreviated respectively as POL. and COP.

So, to get all the references, for example on polyvinyl chloride, one has to search

VINYLIQUE CHLORURE POL?

To retrieve the copolymers ester-urethane we have to search the two descriptors

ESTER COP?

URETHANE COP?

and associate them with operator AND

Most elastomers are to be found at the term CAOUTCHOUC

CAOUTCHOUC NITRILE

CAOUTCHOUC EPDM

Usual abbreviations are also retained

ABS, SBR, SBS...

Trade names may also be searched

ARALDITE, NORYL, PLEXIGLAS, SKN...

One can also associate these "chemical" names with keywords describing the structure of the polymers

COPOLYMERE SEQUENCE

COPOLYMERE GREFFE

COPOLYMERE ECHELLE

COPOLYMERE RETICULE

B. - Monomers, solvents, plasticisers ... are named by using the same nomenclature as for organic compounds

However, from 1973 till 1975, monomers have also to be searched at their trivial name

VINYLIQUE CHLORURE

ETHYLENE(CHLORO)

Remark : for a comprehensive search into the whole multidisciplinary file, it is also necessary to add the usual names of polymers

ESTER POL?

POLYESTER? (free text term and also descriptor in subfile 3)

II-3 Inorganic compounds

We use the french translation of international nomenclature of IUPAC to name them

Metals are mentioned by the element name

Derivatives of metals, are named by the cation (with or without valence) placed in front of the anion. (The order is the same as in english literature)

COBALT II CHLORURE

SODIUM CHLORURE

GALLIUM ARSENIURE

Inorganic compounds possessing common names retained by nomenclature are cited to this names

AMMONIAC

EAU

NITRIQUE ACIDE

For non metallic binary compounds the order of decreasing priority for the elements is the following

Rn, Xe, Kr, B, Si, C, Sb, As, P, N, H, Te, Se, S, At, I, Br, Cl, O, F

CARBONE OXYDE

HYDROGENE SULFURE

IODE BROMURE

An organic-like nomenclature is also used for certain non metallic compounds

STANNANE(TRICHLORO)

ARSORANE

PERSULFURANE(HEXAFLUORO)

In ternary or quaternary ... compounds the existence of many cations is mentioned by the term "MIXTE" or "DOUBLE" or "TRIPLE" etc.

OXYDE MIXTE

and the existence of many anions by fused terms

CARBONITRURE

HYDROXYSULFATE

Complexes of metals

We describe the different aspects of the compounds ; so the complex $(\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})(\text{py})_2)^{3+}$

will be indexed by the following keywords :

COBALT III COMPLEXE
COMPLEXE AMMINO
COMPLEXE AQUA
COMPLEXE CATIONIQUE
COORDINAT ORGANIQUE (or a narrower term)
COORDINAT HETEROCYCLE AZOTE
PYRIDINE

The term "COMPLEXE MIXTE" is used for compounds possessing two or more different organic ligands ; the term "COMPLEXE ANIONO" is cited when the complex contains an inorganic anionic ligand such as SCN^- , X^- , NO_3^- , ...

The ligands CO and NO are always mentioned behind the name of the metal

$\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2$
MOLYBDENE CARBONYL COMPLEXE
COORDINAT ORGANIQUE
TRIPHENYLPHOSPHINE
METAL ZEROVALENT

Remark : 1) In the early years of the tapes there were two separate descriptors to indicate the anionic and cationic parts of inorganic compounds

POTASSIUM OXYDE → POTASSIUM COMPOSE
OXYDE

NICKEL CHLORURE → NICKEL COMPOSE
CHLORURE

- 2) For a comprehensive search into the whole multidisciplinary file it is necessary to add other terms

exemple : SODIUM CHLORIDE

SODIUM CHLORURE	}	AND CHLORURE
SODIUM COMPOSE		
COMPOSE SODIUM		
CHLORURE SODIUM		
CHLORURE DE SODIUM		

Alloys Major constituents are named

CUIVRE ALLIAGE
 ALLIAGE CUIVRE
 FER ALLIAGE MOLYBDENE NICKEL (Mo, Ni < 30%)
 FER 50-100 (chemical composition Fe > 50%
 in section 740)

Chemical systems

When they are dealing with thermodynamics

SYSTEME QUATERNAIRE		
POTASSIUM	}	Elements names
SODIUM		
OXYGENE		
SILICIUM		

When they are dealing with applied chemistry

SYSTEME K Na O Si (element symbols alphabetic order)		
POTASSIUM OXYDE	}	compounds names
SODIUM OXYDE		
SILICIUM OXYDE		

So, in the field of glass industry

SYSTEME B Li O Si

or VERRE B Li O Si

BORE OXYDE

LITHIUM OXYDE

SILICIUM OXYDE (eventually Silice)

Stoicheiometrical glasses are mentioned by their chemical name

ARSENIC III SULFURE

ETAT AMORPHE

II-4 Atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular ions

They are cited at the name of the element followed by the words "atome", "molécule", "ion atomique", "ion moléculaire"

Azote atome

Oxygène molécule

Béryllium ion atomique

Oxygène ion moléculaire

In the field of pure chemistry and solid state chemistry the name of the element is used for indexing molecules e. g. Oxygène.

In the field of molecular physics, one can find descriptors describing the charge of the ions, the size of the molecules, etc.

e. g. ion positif, cation
ion négatif, anion
molécule diatomique, molécule triatomique ...
molécule petite, molécule moyenne ...

H_3^+ Hydrogène ion moléculaire
Ion positif

O^- Oxygène ion atomique
Ion négatif

III - SUB-STRUCTURES IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Organic compounds are not only cited at their full name according to nomenclature ; broader terms are also systematically added to describe structural and functional aspects, and this since 1975 ; however there are some little differences between the terms used in subfile 4 and in subfile 6. Several examples are given, illustrating the systematic and the differences between the descriptors used in sections 161, 165.A (subfile 4) and in section 170 (subfile 6).

A. Aliphatic, aromatic, fused-aromatic, cyclic compounds

U 4	full name	U 6
	BUTENE-2	
HYDROCARBURE ALIPHATIQUE ETHYLENIQUE		HYDROCARBURE COMPOSE ALIPHATIQUE COMPOSE ETHYLENIQUE

	ADAMANTANONE-2	
COMPOSE TRICYCLIQUE COMPOSE CYCLIQUE SATURE CETONE		COMPOSE TRICYCLIQUE COMPOSE SATURE CETONE COMPOSE CAGE

B. Heterocyclic compounds

	DIOXOLANNE-1,3ONE-2	
HETEROCYCLE OXYGENE COMPOSE MONOCYCLIQUE HETEROCYCLE SATURE CYCLE 2 HETEROATOMES		HETEROCYCLE OXYGENE COMPOSE MONOCYCLIQUE (before 1977) CYCLE 5 CHAINONS (from 1977) CARBONATE ORGANIQUE

C. Organometallic compounds

	PHOSPHATE(TRIPHENYL)	
PHOSPHATE ORGANIQUE COMPOSE BE NZENIQUE		PHOSPHORE COMPOSE ORGANIQUE

FERROCENE

FER COMPOSE
METALLOCENE

FER COMPOSE ORGANIQUE
METALLOCENE

MAGNESIUM(ETHYL)CHLORURE

COMPOSE ORGANOMETALLIQUE
COMPOSE ALIPHATIQUE SATURE

MAGNESIUM COMPOSE ORGANIQUE

D. Natural compounds

CAMPHRE

TERPENE
COMPOSE BICYCLIQUE
COMPOSE CYCLIQUE SATURE
CETONE

MONOTERPENE
COMPOSE BICYCLIQUE
COMPOSE SATURE
CETONE

OCYTOCINE

NONAPEPTIDE
PEPTIDE CYCLIQUE

NONAPEPTIDE
PEPTIDE CYCLIQUE
MACROCYCLE

Remark : The keywords used above are included in the lexicons :

Chemical Physics (U 4)

Pure and Applied Chemistry (U 6)

IV - ROLE INDICATORS

From January 1979 role indicators have been added to chemical compounds to avoid noise in certain cases.

e. g. Preparation of methanol

Searching METHANOL and PREPARATION retrieves all the documents concerning preparation of methanol but also a lot of documents dealing with synthesis of all kind of products from methanol or with methanol used as solvent.

There are presently four indicators ENT, FIN, ACT, SUB used experimentally in the subfile N°6 of PASCAL (sections 170, 780, 880, 885)

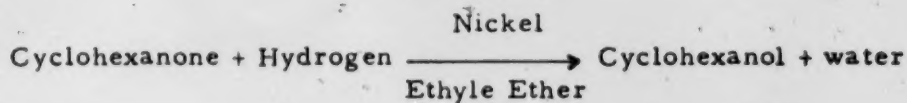
ENT : used for primary materials

FIN : used for end products

ACT : used for active products

SUB : used for substrates, solvent, etc ...

e. g.:



this reaction will be indexed with the following descriptors

CYCLOHEXANONE | ENT

HYDROGENE | ENT

CYCLOHEXANOL | FIN

NICKEL | ACT

ETHYLE ETHER | SUB

To obtain all about a precise compound e. g. BUTADIENE-1,3 it is necessary to search BUTADIENE-1,3 (before 1979)
BUTADIENE-1,3 | ? (from 1979)

Otherwise documents with descriptors such as BUTADIENE-1,3 | ENT and so on will be missing.

Several role indicators may be attributed to the same compound
CYCLOHEXANONE | FIN | ENT (intermediary product)

Remark : 1) From 1980 role ANA will be used in place of ACT for analytically determined compounds.

- 2) It is not always possible to attribute a role indicator to the indexed compounds ; in many cases (e. g. compounds included into chemical systems, papers dealing with properties, except reactivity, of chemical compounds) no role is added to the full names.

B. - BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

I - INTRODUCTION

The Biopascal file contains at the moment more than 1,300,000 references; the average yearly growth is about 200,000 references.

The file is organized in two subfiles namely

- U1 Plant science
Agricultural science (corresponding to the sections 370, 380, 381 of the Bulletin Signalétique)
About 25,000 references yearly
- U5 Biology and medicine (corresponding to the sections 310 to 365 and 390 of the Bulletin Signalétique)
About 180,000 references yearly

I-1 Primary document sources

The primary document sources are quite the same as those analyzed in the whole file, pointing out that 3,500 serials specifically biomedical are abstracted.

Doctoral and master theses are also abstracted (medicine, pharmacy, dentistry and biological sciences).

Patents have been analyzed in Biomedical Engineering (310) until 1978 only. No patents are abstracted in the other parts of the Biopascal file.

I-2 Coverage

Biopascal includes medical sciences as well as biological sciences and more precisely :

- Plant science
- Agricultural science and phytopathology
- Food science and technology
- Animal and human biology (anatomy, systematics, physiology and endocrinology)
- Ecology
- Biochemistry and biophysics
- Microbiology and virology
- Immunology
- Genetics
- Pathology and medicine
- Biomedical engineering
- Psychology and psychopathology

II - INDEXING RULES -

We use for indexing two vocabularies of controlled terms : one for U1 which contains 3,000 terms and one for U 5 (30,000 terms).

The descriptors may be controlled terms or identifiers. In the first case the orthograph is controlled by computer so that no error can be made in their spelling. The controlled terms are those describing phenomena, processes, properties, methods, materials, equipments and natural products.

The identifiers which are not part of the vocabulary include chemicals and names of plants or animals.

The indexing rules for all terms are the following :

Keywords are always singular (except Vertébrés which is plural to make difference with vertèbre).

The prepositions and hyphens have been suppressed except when the sense could be ambiguous

e. g. Bouche à bouche.

Selection of keywords

The descriptors are generally single terms. The coverage of the Biopascal file being very large, the inclusion of composed terms in the vocabulary would make it much too important and difficult to use. These single terms are associated for searching. For example the combinations

Estomac and ulcère
Estomac and absorption
Estomac and muqueuse

will be used to retrieve references about peptic ulcer, gastric absorption and gastric mucosa

But when composed terms do exist we always use the more specific for indexing

e. g. chromatographie phase gazeuse
chromatographie couche mince

and not chromatographie.

Some adjectives are included in the vocabulary to modify or precise an idea

e. g. Aigu

Chronique
 Leucémie + aigu
 Leucémie + chronique

II-1 Chemicals

Inorganic chemicals are written beginning with cation (Sodium) followed by anion (Chlorure)

e. g. plomb acétate

Organic chemicals are indexed following the rules given by IUPAC (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry).

The heading parent compound is written first, followed by substituents

e. g. Benzodiazépine chloro-3 phényl-5

II-2 Drugs and toxics

When the international common denomination (DCI) exists it is always used for indexing

e. g. * Cotrimoxazole for Triméthoprime-Sulfaméthoxazole association

* Diazépam for Valium

II-3 Enzymes

Names of enzymes are included in the vocabulary of controlled terms. They are indexed like chemicals following IUPAC rules.

II-4 Pesticids

Indexed according to national norms (AFNOR)

II-5 Hormons

Indexed with abbreviations retrieved the most often in the scientific literature

e. g. STH for somatotrope hormon

STH-RH for somatotrope hormon releasing hormon

As natural products they are included in controlled terms

II-6 Polymers

Indexed according to the thesaurus of section 780. The most important group of polymers are included in the vocabulary of controlled terms.

II-7 Geographical terms

Indexed in french in Biopascal (e.g. Etats Unis and not United States) using the name of countries in general, of the States for USA, of republics for USSR and of departments for France.

II-8 Systematics

- Bacteria and viruses are indexed in latin
- For plants the indoxation is in latin

e.g. *Solanum persicum*

but family

names were in french before 1979

e.g. *Mentha piperita* Labiées until 1979

Labiæ since 1979

In fact as the family name of plants in french and Latin differ from one another only at the end, this can be cleared up by using a truncation for searching.

- Names of animals are in latin. Orders and classes were indexed in french until 1979, and in latin since the beginning of 1979.

Equidé



Equidae

Rongeur



Rodentia

Mammifère



Mammalia

NB. - Only laboratory animals (chat, lapin, cobaye and so on ...) and agricultural plants (blé, maïs, and so on) are in french.

III - USE OF MACROTERMS

We always index at the most specific level, for all aspects of the document; but the specific term is always covered by a broader term and even mesoterm when it is convenient.

e.g. Hypernephrome

Tumeur

Rein

Appareil urinaire pathologie

e.g. Rat

Rodentia

Mammalia

Do not forget that classification codes are to be used as a broader term

330. A for drug
 780. A and B for polymers
 348 for skin disease

So if you want to retrieve references about the therapeutics by corticoid in dermatology you should search

Corticoïde and (348 or peau pathologie).

IV - INDEXING PARTICULARITIES OF SOME SECTIONS -

IV-1. In section 330 (1) the term "métabolisme médicament" is used to index the studies dealing with the metabolism of the drug itself and the term "métabolisme" to describe the effect of a drug on metabolism. (Idem for toxics with the term "métabolisme toxique").

(2) Macroterms are used for drug activity and for chemical structure. The macroterm for biological activity may be different for the same drug according to the activity described in the article

e. g. Diazépam
 Tranquillisant
 Benzodiazépine dérivé

e. g. Lévamisole
 Anthelminthique
 or
 Immunostimulant

e. g. Méttronidazole
 Antibactérien
 or
 Radiosensibilisant

(3) For drug adverse reactions we use

Accident médicamenteux	}	for mankind
Effet secondaire		
Intoxication médicamenteuse		

Toxicité for animals and experimentation in vitro.

IV-2. Antibiotics are to be retrieved in 340 when studied in vitro and in 330 when in vivo.

IV-3. (1) Classification code 350, which you will not find in the B.S.* but which does exist in the file, includes general medical references.

* B.S. : Bulletin Signalétique.

In fact these references cannot be classified in B.S. because of the classification by organs; so we index them in the section 350 in order to keep them in memory.

(2) Chemotherapy is included in sections 346, 348, 349 but not elsewhere in pathology.

(3) Mental diseases are indexed in 390. B (Psychiatrie) and not in 356 (maladies du système nerveux).

IV-4 Contraceptives are indexed in 361 since 1977 and no more in 330.

IV-5 Section 363 includes genetics of Bacteria and viruses.

IV-6 Section 390. A Psychology is the only part of human sciences which is analyzed in Pascal.

The other human sciences (Linguistic, Archeology, Education, Sociology and so on ...) are analyzed by CDSH* in other files.

We cooperate with CDSH in particular for bibliographic research and SDI and we hope this cooperation to be more and more effective.

V - COOPERATION -

At present only two sections of Biopascal file are constituted in cooperation. They are 364 Protozoa and Invertebrates
381 Agricultural Science and Vegetal products.

They are indexed both by CDST* and INRA*. In the section 381, which will begin only in January 1980, there will be no keywords in the references analyzed by INRA (2/3 of the sections). The indexation will be more precise as from 1981 and onwards.

Section 364, created in 1979 replaces the former section 360 which used to deal with Invertebrates (now in 364). The other parts of section 360 have been included in the file as following :

Embryology in section 361 (Reproduction, Embryologie, Endocrinologie).

Ecology in section 365 (Zoologie des Vertébrés, Ecologie animale, Physiologie appliquée humaine).

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- * CDSH : Centre de Documentation des Sciences Humaines.
 - * CDST : Centre de Documentation Scientifique et Technique.
 - * INRA : Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique.